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by temporary expedients, but by a radical change of system, in our politics, our paper credit, and our commerce.

The butter buyers in Belfast again commenced their operations with the use of guineas, but have since discontinued their use. The premium on them has not advanced, owing to there being no demand for them in other trades, and as this is not the season for paying rents. Discount on bank notes is now about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. And exchange on London about $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for bank notes. In Newry it is about 8 per cent. and in Dublin $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 per cent.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From June 20, till July 20.

" Sweet Cista, rival of the rosy dawn,
Put forth her buds and grac'd the dewy lawn,
Expanded all her infant charms to light,
And flutter'd in the breeze, and blest the sight." DARWIN.
But oh! too blooming was her transient grace,
The blush was hectic that o'erspread her face,
One fatal morn beholds her beauties blow,
No noon of health succeeds, no evening glow,
Gay for that morn, a sad reverse she feels;
The mid-day sun her fragrant essence steals,
A weak Ephemerou, she yields her breath,
Gives to the winds her sweets, and sinks in death. W.

WHEN the great Linnæus endeavoured to characterize the productions of Nature, to animals he assigned the power of spontaneous locomotion as distinguishing them from vegetables; yet these seem to possess even this power in a degree almost equal to some animals; the moving saintfoin (*Hedysarum gyrans*) whose leaves during the day exhibit a constant motion, appears to approach as near to animation as the Sea-blubber (*Medusa*) or even the Sea Anemone (*Actinia*) which inhabits all our rocky shores, and many vegetables are more affected by light and heat, than Animals; no power with which we are yet acquainted, can prevent pinnated leaved plants from altering the position of their leaves, and apparently going to sleep, when they are deprived of light. A plant of *Mimosa decurrens* put into the dark, remained with its leaves fully expanded fifteen minutes, in one hour they became collapsed, but it required three hours exposure to the light, before the leaves had recovered their mid-day position. This phenomenon of going to sleep, is exhibited every evening by the sweet Pea, Bladder Sena, French Honeysuckle, and common Bean. Another no less curious property, and equally unaccountable, is presented every day in the expanding and shutting up of flowers, or their fading, even before they could be expected to have completed the intention of their formation; the flowers which may now be seen every morning to expand on the common Rock Rose (*Cistus Ladaniiferus*) fall sooner or later to decay, according to the brightness or darkness of the day; others as the Salsafy (*Tragopogon Porrifolius*) are seen only to collapse at particular hours, but that with such regularity as to be truly astonishing; another class seemingly overpowered with the excess of light, as the night blowing Cereus (*Cactus grandiflorus*) Tree Prim-rose (*Oenothera biennis*) and white Lychnis (*Lychnis Vespertina*) only present their beauties, and give out their perfumes, when the sun has sunk below the horizon. Such and so various are the phenomena of the Creation, that we are led to exclaim—

Great is our God, and great is his power,
And his wisdom is unsearchable!

- June 22, Sweet White Azalea (*Azalea Viscosa glauca*) flowering.
23, Pompone Lily (*Lilium Pomponium*) three leaved Spiræa (*Spiræa trifoliata*) and Willow leaved Spiræa (*Spiræa salicifolia*) flowering. Grey Horse Fly or Cleg (*Tabanus pluvialis*) appearing.
25, Narrow leaved Willow Herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*) Downey Rose (*Rosa tomentosa*) Dog Rose (*Rosa Canina*) Rough Rose (*Rosa rugosa*) Tufted Vetch (*Vicia cracca*) flowering.
26, Elder Tree (*Sambucus nigra*) and Constantinople Common Flag (*Gladulus Byzantinus*) flowering.
27, Red flowered Fraxinella (*Dictamnus Fraxinella*) flowering, Black-bird singing.
28, Bulbous Iris (*Iris Xiphium*) Goats beard Spiræa (*Spiræa Arimeus*) White Lychnidea (*Phlox suaveolens*) and small flowered Willow Herb (*Epilobium parviflorum*) flowering.
30, Blue Argus Butterfly (*Papilio Argus*) appearing.
July 1, Umbelled Rose Campion (*Agrostema Flos Jovis*) flowering.
3, Wheat shooting.

- 4, Oats shooting. Common Orange Lily (*Lilium bulbiferum*) Water Aloe (*Stratiotes Aloides*) and Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) flowering.
 6, Yarrow (*Achillea Millefolium*) flowering.
 7, Grass leaved star wort (*Stellaria graminea*) flowering.
 10, Broad leaved Campanula (*Campanula latifolia*) flowering: Cow Parsnip (*Heracleum Sphondylium*) in full flower.
 12, Thistle Butterfly (*Papilio cardui*) appearing.
 13, Upright St. Johnswort (*Hypericum pulchrum*) flowering.
 15, Musk Mallows (*Malva Moschata*) Scarlet Lychnis (*Lychnis Chalcedonica plena*) flowering.
 16, Spanish Broom (*Spartium Junceum*) flowering.
 18, Rails calling.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From June 20, till July 20.

THIS period of thirty days, has been very remarkable for the great quantity of rain, which has deluged the country with almost incessant floods: some people have remarked that during the last 30 years, they had not seen such great floods in some of the mountain torrents.

The number of days during which thunder was heard, has been more than usual for several years past. The cessation of the thunder was generally observed to be to the south east; if this has any influence on the ensuing weather, it is worthy of remark.

June 21,	Fine.
22,	Light rain.
23, 24,	Fine.
25,	Fine, a few drops of rain.
26,	Wet afternoon.
27,	Showery.
28,	Wet.
29,	Showery.
30,	Dark dry.
July 1,	Wet afternoon.
2,	Heavy showers with thunder.
3,	Very Wet.
4,	Dry day, wet night.
5,	Dry.
6, 7,	Dry days, wet nights.
8,	Heavy showers with thunder.
9,	Very wet.
10,	Wet.
11, 12,	Showers; on the 12th, loud thunder.
13,	Wet.
14, 15,	Showery.
16,	Light Showers.
17,	Wet afternoon.
18, 20,	Dry.

The Barometer, notwithstanding the variations of the weather, experienced very trifling changes, being nearly stationary about 30. It was however, on the 22d and 23d of June, as high as 30—3, and on the 13th of July, it had descended to 29—3.

The Range of the Thermometer has been in general high; on the 25th and 26th of June, in the morning at 8, it was as high as 69, but on the 28th it was so low as 52, at 9 A. M.

The wind has been observed, S. 2; S.W. 9; W. 3; S.E. 6; N.E. 6; E. 4 times; so that the prevalence has been Easterly.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA,

FOR AUGUST, 1810.

On the first, the moon rises at 3 mins. past 6 in the morning, and sets at 11 min. past 8, evening, and consequently will be invisible.

5th, She passes the ecliptic in the morning, but without producing an eclipse. She is seen between the 5 stars in the triangle of the Virgin, and the first of this constellation, and at 9, is 53 deg. 46 mins. from Antares.

10th, She is on the meridian at 8 P.M. the two first stars of the Scorpion and Saturn, being at a considerable distance below and to the west of her. At their appearance, we shall distinguish Saturn the nearest to her, both by his magnitude and dull aspect; at 9 she is 88 deg. 22 mins. from the first of Pegasus.